Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1751.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Charleston,

THE BRIG

ELIZA,

W. B. Vaughan, master;

A Fine ſtaunch, faſt ſailing veſſel, with good accommodations for paſſengers; to ſail in 6 days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Morris's wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, or to

Peter Kuhn.

april 18. §5t

For Boſton,

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

ORLANDO;

John Prince, maſter,

Will ſail on Tueſday next. For Freight apply to the maſter on board, at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf.

april 18. *5t

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subſcribers, on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

195 caſks of nails aſſorted
20 bales of ſail canvaſs, from No. 1 to 8
53 caſks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogſheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 caſes of Ginghams, Dimities, Muſlinets &c. aſſorted for the Weſt-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing ſtates, ink ſtands and preſſes
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale ſeaming twine
160 bundles ſheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&ſ.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,

The ſaid Brig for ſale,

And may take in immediately after diſcharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Manchester Goods.

Received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, ſeveral trunks, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which will be ſold very low for caſh or on a ſhort credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waiſtcoating in Marſeilles, &c.
Cotton and ſilk and cotton Hoſiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (Engliſh) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. ſhoe binding, &c.

N. B. A caſe of printed Muſlinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Cheſnut ſtreet. 4 mo. 12—§1w

PORT WINE,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Juſt imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, maſter, from Oporto,

ALSO, ON HAND,

300 bbls. New-York and Boſton Beef
Queens' Ware in crates
Blankets in bales
Guns aſſorted in caſes, Cutlaſſes, Swords, &c.

For Sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Walnut ſtreet wharf.

april 11. 1ct

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

Eſcapes.

BROKE the Priſon of Cumberland county, in New-Jerſey, and made their eſcape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of ſtealing—one of them calls himſelf James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick ſet, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the priſon in company with the above deſcribed thieves, a ſmall man, who calls himſelf Matthew Morriſon, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, ſmiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade —— Whoever will ſecure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jerſey or Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morriſon.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

The Subſcribers,

Are landing at Willing's wharf, from on board the ſhip Elizabeth, Captain Peaſlee, from Batavia,

400,000 lbs. of beſt Java Coffee,
292 Caniſters of Sugar
A few tons of Sapan wood

FOR SALE

Philips, Cramond & Co

april 16 §w

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Daniſh Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's ſtreet wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof, 160 do 1ſt do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in ſacks
A few Almonds, Raiſins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in ſacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. caſks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very ſuperior

april 18. d2w eot17m

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſchr. Charlotte from Boſton,

30 cheſts Bohea, 30 do. Hyſon, 36 do. Souchong } TEAS

And from on board the ſchooner Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)

648 bbls. ſuperfine, 66 do. fine } FLOUR

And alſo a quantity of WHEAT

For Sale on reaſonable terms, by

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No. 166, South Front ſtreet.

april 3 3awtw

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogſheads of good SUGAR, and 60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } Entitled to drawback.

And For Sale by

WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115, South Front ſtreet.

Who have likewiſe for ſale,

A quantity of 4th proof Jamaica Rum
Molaſſes, and
70 barrels of Tanners' Oil

april 14. eo1ot

FRESH TEAS.

MR. CHALK,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a

TEA WAREHOUSE

At his Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third ſtreet, where he will be happy to execute their Orders for fine-flavoured

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON-SKIN, SOUCHONG & BOHEA } TEAS,

On moderate terms.

Coffee, Chocolate and Loaf Sugar.

april 13. m&ftf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, loſt by the capture of the Britiſh Packet, Counteſs of Leiceſter—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 ſhares } Iſſued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703 5 do
732 1 do. iſſued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. iſſued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Vaddington.
2928 4 do. iſſued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All perſons concerned are therefore called upon to ſhew cauſe why new Certificates ſhould not be iſſued agreeably to the ſaid application.

april 14 eo6w

Imported in the ſhip America,

AND FOR SALE, BY

G. G. SCHULTHESS,

At Meſſrs. Jos. ANTHONY & Co's. Store,

30 bags heavy black Pepper
Book Muſlin 1-4 and 1-2 yard wide
Check Hhkfs. romal Hhkfs.
Blue Percales and blue Socrotion
One bale blue Cloth 24 punj.
Vitepaleon Hhkfs. 18 and 26 punj.
One bale Betilhas—alſo,
Four bbls. Sago
Eight logs Ebony
A few boards Sattinwood

april 11 eo8t

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE ON POTOMAC,

In the State of Virginia, and county of Northumberland,

AS beautiful a Seat as any on the River, containing between ſeven and eight hundred acres of Land, which commands a moſt delightful proſpect of Coan River, Potomac and the Bay—about a third part of which is low grounds, ſurrounded with Fiſh, Oyſters, and Wild Fowl, with a good harbor, and as convenient for trade and information as any on the lower part of the river, and lies ſo compact, that about two miles of fencing would incloſe the whole from river to river.

The Hon. Walter Jones, Eſq. now in Congreſs, lives within a few miles of the place,—who will do me the favor to deſcribe it, and make my terms known to any gentleman inclining to purchaſe.

HUDSON MUSE.

Virginia, Urbanna, march 25. a11—co3t

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

To be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o'clock, on the 1ſt May next,

A NOTE drawn by Michael Kraft, of the Cuſtom-Houſe, payable to William Love, chair-maker, 150, North Front ſtreet, for 250 dollars, dated the 30th June 1797, due the 2d of Aug. but neglected to be preſented or proteſted till the 18th Auguſt by the Bank of Pennſylvania, for which the Bank will become liable, if a jury independent of Banks can be found.

april 13. *6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appears evident, that the purport of Mr. William Prieſtman's adverti ing my Note for ſale at the Merchants' Coffee houſe, on the firſt of May next, is done merely for the purpoſe of injuring my character,—it remains only for me to convince the world, that my intentions to diſcharge the ſame, are truly honorable and juſt. About ten days after iſſuing ſaid note to Mr. Love, he called on me to know if I could diſcount it; I anſwered I would do it the Saturday following—He not calling on me, as I expected, I called at his houſe for the purpoſe; when he informed me that it was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Wagner, in Second ſtreet, on whom I called for the purpoſe of taking it up, previous to leaving the city during the fever,—who told me he knew nothing of the note; I never learnt where it was until my return to the city, when a ſeries of unparalleled misfortunes had rendered me incapable of diſcharging my juſt debts: I called on Mr. Prieſtman, as well as my other creditors, and offered to pay them by an order for retaining a portion of my yearly ſalary, until they were paid, convincing them that this was my only reſource, and produced proteſted paper (which was, when taken, deemed good) to thrice the amount of my debts,—which was abandoned by Mr. Prieſtman only, to the unfeeling attack on my character by publiſhing my note for ſale.

Should any gentleman incline purchaſing my note, he may reſt aſſured of my boneſt determination to the diſcharge thereof, by the ſet off as I propoſe here; and very probably in a ſhort time, ſhould I receive remittances which are daily expected from abroad, they will enable me amply to diſcharge all the debts due by

MICHAEL KRAFFT.

*april 17. *3t

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following deſcription, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover Houſe, near Abergavenney in England, Eſq. have been loſt by the capture of the ſhip Bacchus, from hence to London, in June laſt.—This, therefore notifies thoſe whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States for a renewal of the ſame.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 6w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

To the Afflicted with

NERVOUS Diſorders, loſs of appetite, female complaints, debilitated conſtitutions, inward weakneſſes, lowneſs of ſpirits, ſeminal weakneſſes, indigeſtion, decayed, weak or relaxed conſtitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, ſinking anxieties, and tremors, which ſo dreadfully affect the weak, the ſedentary and the delicate, every ſymptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiſcretions of youth, the conſequences of a diſſipated life; exceſs of pleaſure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate uſe of tea, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; diſorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—

THE CELEBRATED

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,

Is a medicine of abſolutely ſpecific and unparalleled virtues, in the ſpeedy and effectual cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

Youth and age of either ſex, are equally the objects of this Reſtorative, and they will uniformly participate in its ſalubrious qualities and effects; for whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a ſmall quantity of this medicine will give preſent relief to, and afford a pleaſing proſpect of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem and organs of digeſtion, and in a great meaſure renovating the conſtitution.

Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the moſt afflicting diſorders incident to the ſex, and at a certain period it is moſt highly uſeful.

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam is ſold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine ſtore, No 1, South Third ſtreet, next Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Reſtorative and a liſt of cures.

april 3 22aw3w

LOST,

THIS morning in or near the market, a Lady's Red Morocco Pocket Book with a Silver Claſp, about half worn, in which were two Ten Dollar Bank Notes and ſundry papers, uſeleſs to any but the owner. If the perſon who found it will leave it and the contents with the printer hereof, they will be rewarded with one of the notes.

april 18 *3t

TO BE SOLD,

A Very Valuable Farm,

SITUATE on the Neſhaminy creek, Buck's county, containing about 148 acres, of which about 30 acres are excellent wood-land; the remainder meadow and plough land, and in a highly cultivated ſtate; the whole under poſt and rail fence, chiefly new laſt ſummer. On the premiſes are a log-houſe and barn. The ſituation for a country ſeat is perhaps one of the moſt eligible in the vicinity of Philadelphia, lying on the Neſhaminy, with the advantage of a landing place within 100 yards of the farm-houſe, and commanding a very extenſive view of the ſurrounding country: it is about three quarters of a mile from the floating bridge, 17 3-4 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 1-2 miles from Briſtol. For terms of ſale and further information apply to Thomas Benger, Eſq. in Briſtol, or

WILLIAM WALN,

No. 144, South Second ſtreet.

April 7. 3tawtf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Iſrael Morris againſt Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marſhall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceaſed.	}	Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Iſrael Morris, to obtain relief againſt a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31ſt day of December, 1781, to the ſaid Samuel Tucker, for the ſum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant aſſigned, by way of ſecurity for the ſaid money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the ſum of £.350 that the ſaid Tucker received of the money due on the ſaid laſt mentioned bond the ſum of £.100 and neglected to take ſteps for obtaining the reſidue, until the ſaid Downing became inſolvent.

The bill ſtates that all the defendants are now reſidents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, three weeks ſucceſſively, in ſome newſpaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reſide, at any time before the firſt day of May next, or ſerved upon each of the defendants generally, before the ſaid day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants applicarion to this court and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Atteſt.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

april 3 co3w

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.

ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

No. 7, North Eighth ſtreet,

24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handſome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce ſtreet.

april 4 §

Juſt Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molaſſes
Raiſins in kegs
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.

4th mo. 4th §2aw

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

ADVERTISEMENT.

LODGED in the Treaſury of the United States to be funded, and for SALE, between twenty and thirty thouſand dollars in Public Securities, endorſed by the United States, with the promiſe to pay the intereſt annually at five per cent. per annum.

The owners wanting money, will diſpoſe of the whole ſum at twenty-five per cent. diſcount. So large a diſcount will make it an object with monied men who confide in public credit, or rely upon the moſt perfect engagement ever entered into by Congreſs.

Enquire of JOHN M. TAYLOR, 85, Cheſnut ſtreet.

april 18 d3w

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Paiſlie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE,
300 caniſters SUGAR, of a ſuperior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining ſetts, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,

Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,

No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.

4th mo. 5th §tf

Juſt Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Iſle of France, And for ſale By

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

20 bales Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
150 bags do. coffee
24 caſks do. Indigo

april 3 d1ot

IMPORTED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Brown Hollands
Oil Cloths
Gilt, Silver'd and common marbled paper
German Tapes
Looking Glaſſes

Straw knives, Scythes, and a variety of other German goods.

ALSO ON HAND,

A General Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.

Gideon Hill Wells,

Market, between 3d and 4th ſtreets, No. 135.

april 17 taw6w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-ſtreet.

march 12.

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

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MESSAGE

Of the Preſident of the United States,

To both Houſes of Congreſs,

APRIL 3, '98

With the Diſpatches from the Envoys of the United States at Paris,

Which accompanied the Same.

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A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or more for a longer term. Enquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. ewtf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *April* 13.

THE SPEAKER laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on a memorial of sundry merchants of this city, praying for the erection of certain piers in the river Delaware. The report states it to be the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it will be expedient to provide for the erection of the said piers, and recommends an appropriation of a sum of money for the purpose.—Committed for Monday.

Mr. CRAIK, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill providing an appropriation for completing the necessary buildings in the city of Washington, reported it as their opinion, that the amendments ought to be agreed to. The report was committed to a committee of the whole, and being made the order for this day the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject. The Senate had struck out all the bill, except the enacting clause, and inserted in its place a provision for a loan of 100,000 dollars, which, together with the 200,000 dollars which has already been obtained on loan under the authority of the law in which Congress guarantees a loan for the city of Washington, makes up the 300,000 dollars there authorized to be borrowed. The original bill, as sent from this House, proposed a grant of 200,000 dollars; but the Chairman of the select committee (Mr. Craik) said, as he believed this was all that could be got at this time, he hoped the amendment would be agreed to. It was agreed to accordingly.

Mr. VARNUM presented a petition from the freeholders and others of the town of Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, stating their alarm on account of the privilege given to merchants to arm their vessels (which they look upon as tantamount to war) as they believe stronger reasons than ever now exist for restraining their arming; that they anxiously wish for peace, believing that we have nothing to hope from war, but dishonour and disgrace; that they hope no idea of false honour will prevent such measures being taken as shall preserve peace, and by that means most certainly promote the public welfare.

Mr. VARNUM moved that this petition be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. DANA said he did not hear the petition distinctly, but he thought there were some things in it which were not very proper to be contained in a petition, and which rendered it improper to be referred.

The question was put, and it was referred, 38 to 35.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of the Hon. Henry Glen. The report states that during the principal part of the last war, Mr. Glen discharged the duties of an Agent in the Commissary General's and Quarter Master General's departments, as well as an Agent of Indian Affairs, in an highly meritorious manner; that he received pay only in one capacity till the 10th May, 1782, though he served in several; that he served as Agent for Indian Affairs two years afterwards, for which he expected to have received pay from General Schuyler, who was one of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs. Being disappointed in that expectation, he was told he must apply to the United States for compensation. On applying to the Treasury, the officers refused to settle his accounts, being barred by the statutes of limitation. Mr. Glen prays for at least his two years pay as Agent of Indian Affairs. The committee regret that these accounts were not presented in proper time, but cannot find reasons for suspending the act of limitation in this case, which would not apply in many others; they therefore recommend that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. LIVINGSTON presented the petition of Charles White, of this city, merchant, praying that means may be taken for restoring to him his vessel, which has been seized, on account of improper conduct in the captain employed.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Managers of the Impeachment against William Blount, who were appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of their resolution, made a report which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWALL moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill from the Sentate to authorize the President to purchase one or more foundries, be discharged from the further consideration of it, and that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union; which being carried, he then moved that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which was done accordingly, and the committee proceeded to consider the resolution which was yesterday under discussion, for appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of cannon, arms, and ammunition, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Sewall, to empower the President, in case other means should fail in any considerable degree, to purchase or hire foundries or armouries, which shall be employed in manufacturing the same for the use of the United States.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Sewall, Brooks, Otis, Dana, Gordon, Harper, Dayton, J. Williams, Rutledge, Allen, Hartley, and Pinckney, on the ground of its being necessary to provide for a supply of cannon and arms at all events; that though they allowed it would be best to purchase whilst that could be done, yet there being but few places in the United States where cannon of a large callibre in particular could be cast, the proprietors of these works might unite together and refuse to contract for a supply of cannon, except upon very exorbitant terms; or it was possible they might be influenced by a foreign country not to furnish a supply, and if such should be the case, an appropriation of money could not procure cannon, and it would be proper and necessary, that the President should have a power to hire or purchase foundries, and to employ persons to work them on our own account.

It was opposed by Messrs. Livingston, Gallatin, Macon, Nicholas, M'Dowell, Lyon and T. Claiborne, from a conviction that cannon could be purchased to any extent; that if this power was given they doubted not the project of casting our own cannon would be immediately gone into, which, from past experience, they had every reason to believe would be expensive beyond measure, without answering any good purpose; and so far from securing a supply, they thought it would be likely to prevent it, as when the founders see the President has a power to purchase, they may refuse to contract, from the hope of making a good bargain in the sale of their works.

The question on the amendment was put and carried, there being 50 votes in favour of it.

The resolution was then carried without a division; the committee rose, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

On a motion of Mr. Livingston, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Pierre Aupoix, who prays for a drawback on goods exported, which was refused to be paid him by the collector of New York, on the ground of his having omitted to take the oath (during the time of a former collector) not to re-land the goods in the United States, though he had complied with every other requisite, and it was an omission of the collector that he did not do this. The report was favourable, and was concurred in, after some debate. The committee rose, and the House having confirmed the decision, a bill was directed to be brought in accordingly. Adj. till Monday.

Letter from the Secretary at War, to the Chairman of the Committee, on so much of the President's Speech as relates to the Protection of Commerce, and the Defence of the Country, inclosing sundry papers, relative to the provisional measures which, in the opinion of the said Secretary, should be immediately taken to protect the commerce, and secure and defend the territory and sovereignty of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 9th, 1798.

SIR,

I DO myself the honor to inclose you a detailed view of the provisional measures, it appears to me proper, should, in the present conjuncture of the affairs of this country, be immediately taken, to protect our commerce, and secure and defend our territory and sovereignty.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES M'HENRY.

Hon. Samuel Sewall,
Chairman, &c. &c.

War Department, 9th April, 1798.

WHAT measures are necessary and proper to be adopted by Congress, in the present conjuncture, to preserve character abroad, esteem for the government at home, safety to our sea-property, and protection to our territory and sovereignty?

France derives several important advantages from the system she is pursuing towards the United States. Besides the sweets of plunder, obtained by her privateers, she keeps in them, a nursery of seamen, to be drawn upon, in all conjunctures, by her navy. She unfits, by the same means, the United States for energetic measures, and thereby prepares us, for the last degree of humiliation and subjection.

To forbear under such circumstances, from taking naval and military measures, to secure our trade, defend our territory in case of invasion, and prevent or suppress domestic insurrection, would be, to offer up the United States a certain prey to France, and exhibit to the world a sad spectacle of national degradation and imbecility.

The United States possess an extensive trade, heavy expences must be submitted to for its protection The United States border upon the provinces of great and powerful kingdoms, heavy expences must be incurred, that we may be at all times in a situation to assert our rights to our own territory. The measures which appear indispensibly necessary for Congress to take, are as follows, viz.

1st. An increase of the naval force, to serve as convoys, protect our fisheries, coast and harbours. 2d. An augmentation of the present military establishment. 3d. Arrangements which in case of emergency, will give to the President, the prompt command of a further and efficacious military force. 4th. The more complete defence of our principal ports by fortifications. 5th. A supply of ordnance, small arms, powder, salt-petre, copper and military stores. 6th. Additional revenue.

To answer the 1st. Congress ought to provide for the building or purchasing, equipping, &c. of 2 vessels of 22 guns, 8 of 20 guns, and ten of 16 guns, in addition to the three frigates.

Congress ought also to vest the President with authority, in case of open rupture, to provide, equip, and by such means as he may judge best, a number or ships of the line, not exceeding six, or an equivalent force in frigates.

The first may be either built or purchased in the United States. The latter may, perhaps, be obtained in Europe; for which purpose the law should use general expressions, admitting this mode of procuring them.

To build the twenty vessels, equip, man, and provision them for twelve months, will require, as per estimate, dolls. 1,941,181

It may, under, under this head, be also advisable, to make a provision for six gallies, carrying each one or two 24 pounders. This will require for gallies carrying one 24 pounder each, as per estimate, dolls. 68,826

2d. An augmentation of the present military establishment. This ought to consist of one regiment of infantry—1 regiment of artillery, and 1 regiment of cavalry. The artillery is considered as indispensible, and the cavalry may be highly useful in the southern states. These will require, agreeably to the estimate, dolls. 517,998

3. An arrangement which in case of emergency, will give to the President, the prompt command of a further and efficacious military force.

This ought to be, a provisional army of 20,000 men, and may be organized agreeable to the principles of a bill proposed in the Senate during the late extraordinary session, to which I beg leave to refer.

4. The more complete defence of our principal ports by fortifications.

This may require, 100,0000 of dollars, but should the naval force be rendered respectable, much of this sum may be saved.

5. A supply of cannon, small arms, salt petre, copper, &c. which, severally, will require—

For cannon, as per estimate, dolls. 308,900
For small arms, say 50,000 stands, at 12 dolls. 600,000
For powder, salt petre, copper for sheathing, &c. 200,000

In framing the law, to furnish our magazines with ordnance, it will be proper to employ such expressions, as will enable the President to procure brass cannon, mortars, &c. with the necessary quantities of ball, shells, &c. These have not been specified in the estimate; but the sum may, perhaps, be sufficient to comprehend them.

To render the regiment of infantry as useful as possible, it is proposed, that the men should be inlisted to act in the double capacity of marines and infantry. By an arrangement of this kind, and having the men stationed at the principal sea ports, they will be always ready to be put on board such vessels as want them, and when not so wanted, will serve to defend the coast, work upon the fortifications, or in dock yards, and guard the public property from thefts or embezzlement.

All which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES M'HENRY.

Hon. Sam. Sewall, chairman of the committee for the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

The ship Fanny, capt. Braine, has arrived this moment from Glasgow. She brings Glasgow papers to the 8th March, which contain Paris news to the 2d March, and London to the 6th.

An article from London of the 6th March says,

"No more vessels are to be suffered to go to Calais in future, but to Gravelines. An embargo is said to be laid at Calais,

"It appears from the Paris papers to the 2d inst. that the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz on the 7th ult. consisted of 16 sail of the line and 6 frigates. Their purpose appears to have been to convoy three ships laden with quicksilver for the use of their mines in Peru, and to protect their homeward bound trade from South America.

London, March 6—3 per cents. 50 1-4.

Nothing in the papers respecting American affairs.

On the 17th Feb. a squadron of 5 French frigates sailed with troops for St. Domingo.

The Portland Packet, from Jamaica to London, is captured by the French.

GLASGOW, March 1.

The second, fourth and fifth, of the Hamburgh mails, which have been so long due, arrived on Monday; but the first and another now become due, have not yet come to hand.

Captain Herbert, of the ship Amelia, has addressed a letter to the editors of some of the London papers, contradicting the report of his ship's company having ever made an attempt to give her up to the enemy.

GLASGOW, March 8.

The citizens of Rome have planted the tree of liberty before the capitol, and proclaimed the Roman republic. An account of the procession on this occasion we find in the French papers.

A Paris article of the 24th Feb. says, Duphont, the French consul at Philadelphia is recalled.

Merlin has succeeded Barras in the Presidentship of the Directory.

LONDON, February 26.

We understand, that, by the Hamburgh mail, which arrived on Saturday, ministers received advice that Leonard Bourdon had made application to the Senate of Hamburgh for a loan of one million of ducats, which after a close discussion, the Senate thought proper to refuse.

It is improbable France will shut up Hamburgh against this country, till it has taken steps to exclude us from the Danish and Prussian ports also. What would be the difference to Britain between trading thro' Hamburgh, or trading through Altona?

The French still profess to march their armies into the neighbouring countries with no view to conquest, but simply to aid the progress of liberty. Quere—If this be true, how are these armies to be paid?—Requisition is conquest.

February 28.

By letters from Dresden it appears that the Russian Adjutant-General Ziskow, with two Secretaries, has arrived from Vienna. It is said that he has some important propoials to make to several of the courts of Germany: but as to their precise object, there is much speculation.

Two ships of the line are ordered to be stationed for the defence of the Essex coasts, viz. one off Harwich, and the other in the Wallet, which commands the entrance of the Colne and Blackwater rivers.

Many reports are circulated respecting the place where the French will attempt to land, should they persevere in the design of invading this country. It seems highly probable, however, whatever false appearances they may hold out either to deceive themselves or us, that Gravesend is the place of their final destination.

March 5.

It has for some time been announced, that instead of waiting for the threatened invasion of the enemy, ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coast. The measure is now announced. A squadron under sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The French look with confidence to a fleet of more than 100 ships of the line before the month of July.

By a mail from Lisbon we are informed, that earl St. Vincent has driven the Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line, into Cadiz. The Spaniards came out on the 7th Feb. with the intention of attacking admiral Parker's division of ten ships; but the earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the Dons pushed into port with greater expedition than they quitted it.

PARIS, February 15.

A letter from Strasburg announces that affairs at Rastadt, instead of being in a better train, are every day more involved. The chief cause of this is, that the deputation of the Empire will by no means consent to the cession of the countries situated on the left of the Rhine. This refusal will astonish no one who is acquainted with the manner in which that deputation is composed, and the personal interest of every member there, stands in the way or such accession. There remains no other troops at Strasburg than those in the fortress. An army of 25,000 men under the command of Gen. Schamborough has set off to the frontier of Switzerland.

February 19.

A message from the Directory announced to the council of Elders the entry of our troops into Rome.

Another message from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, announced, that a courier just arrived, brings the news that the troops of the republic, by virtue of the order of the general in chief of the armies of Italy, charged with the punishment of the treason & perfidy of the incorrigible government of Rome, occupy since the 11th of January, the castle of Angelo and the capitol.

February 25.

The Pope has not left Rome. He is not in custody, but closely watched.

General Berthier has particular orders from the Directory to secure the person of the Pope, and as many of the Cardinals as possible.

MADRID, February 1.

The treasure of favours is not yet exhausted for the Prince of Peace. To titles, to gifts of every kind already heaped upon him, the King has added the office of chief of the Palace (Gefe de Palacio) an office, the title of which would alarm a monarch more suspicious than ours. A Council of war has been appointed to try the commander of Truxillo, one of our places in America, in the province of Cantimala. The officer abandoned it on the approach of the British, who entered it without any opposition, but were driven out immediately after.

STUTGARD, February 8.

General Staader has sent positive orders to the Commandant of Manheim, on no account to surrender that city, but to defend himself to the last drop of blood.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.

We have had a report here, though it is not credited, that the French have surprized and taken possession of Philipsburg.

February 10.

The French envoy, citizen Mengaud, since the troops of Berne, contrary to his representations, have marched to Arau, and arrested the patriots there, has issued a formal declaration of war against Berne, and much bloodshed is expected when the French, who are violently enraged, shall reach that city.

It is reported that the French have already entered Berne.

Louis XVIII. has left Blankenburgh for Mittau. As soon as the Emperor of Russia was informed of his majesty's wishes to reside in his dominions, after being expelled from those of the duke of Brunswick, he gave orders for the castle of Mantau to be immediately prepared for his reception.

COPENHAGEN, February 10.

Since the merchants have complained of the interruption their trade has met with in several parts from privateer, &c. two ships of the line are ordered to be got in readiness immediately. Our India ships, homeward and outward bound, are in future to be seen to a certain latitude.

From Stockolm we hear that they are busy in fitting out a fleet of men of war at Carlscrona.

GERMANY.

RASTADT, February 2.

The answer of the Deputation of the empire was yesterday transmitted to the French Minister: it states,

1. That they had expected, from the justice and magnanimity of the French government, that they would have proposed, as the basis of the treaty, the stipulations, in favour of the empire, which were made in the preliminaries signed at Leoben. 2. That by these preliminaries an armistice had been stipulated till the period of a definitive peace, and they had reason to expect that all hostilities were to cease, and that all contributions and requisitions were to be discontinued. 3. That in the territories of the Empire occupied by the French troops, property still continued to be seized and sequestrated, under pretence of emigration, although the laws of nations forbid the application of French laws to the cases of the individuals concerned, and that they have reason to expect, from the justice of the French govenment, that these oppressions would be prohibited. 4 That they should likewise wish that the French government would disavow the projects of republicanizing and changing the forms of government in certain states of the empire occupied, or not occupied, by the French troops.

The following is the answer of the French Ministers to the note of the deputation of the Empire, in which they declared that they could not agree to the cession of the left Bank of the Rhine, and that the indemnification proposed for the powers, who have possessions on the left Bank of the Rhine, at the expence of those on the right, and the secularizations of the Electorates or Bishoprics, is impracticable. It concludes with entreating the French Ministers to propose more reasonable bases.

Answer of the French Ministers.

"THE undersigned have received the answer of the Deputation of the Empire to the proposal for the Rhine as the boundaries of the French Republic. In transmitting it to their government, they cannot help observing that it rests upon foundations essentially vicious. All Europe knows that the Empire declared war against the Republic at a time when the latter entertained the most sincere desire and had the most powerful interest in maintaining peace. It is futile then here to rest on the declaration, that the Republic would undertake war for the purpose of conquest and aggrandizement; a declaration besides which in no respect excludes legitimate indemnification, especially in the case of unjust aggression, and which in no respect alters the right of providing for its security, by the establishment of fixed boundaries. It is evident, on the other hand, that the constitution of the Empire will not be altered by the single circumstance of the diminution of its territory. In fine, the preliminaries of a treaty in which the Germanic Empire is not even a party, cannot be made the foundation of objection, especially when its provisions are superseded by those of a definitive peace, subsequently concluded. It is upon these three bases, however, that the whole answer of the deputation rests.

"The moment their viciousness is demonstrated, the result is overthrown. The motives which justify the demand of the French Republic remain in full force. The indemnity claimed by the Republic is lawful. Its security requires the boundaries of the Rhine. The tranquility of the Empire even more forcibly will demand these limits. The deputation of the empire has been compelled formally to admit that the Republic would not acquire a confiderable acquisition of the Trans Rihane provinces, either in respect of their extent, their language, their customs, and their mode of thinking. From this observation it indisputably follows, that it is not from a desire of aggrandizement that the French Republic desires the boundary of the Rhine, and that its demand rests upon a basis much more forcible, upon a motive common to the two powers, that of providing by invariable boundaries for their future tranquility.

Such is the object at present to be settled, and not that series of questions which the deputation of the empire endeavours to substitute in room of the true object of discussion. The undersigned shall add only a single reflection, and it is, that the prompt accession to the demand of the French Republic, the subsequent examination of the accessary questions, and the conclusion of a solid peace, will remove all pretext for mutual complaints This is the true way to prove that we respectively wish in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of war.

(Signed)
TREILHARD & BONNIER,
Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.
9 Pluviose, Jan. 29, year 6.

To this the Deputation returned an answer, in which they ascribed the war to the aggressions of the French, and hope the Directory will see the importance of their objections.

February 4,

Count Gortz yesterday received a courier from Berlin, who set out from that city a few hours after the arrival of a courier from Petersburg. It is said that several of the princes of the Empire have made a representation of the present situation of Germany to the Emperor of Russia, and earnestly implored his aid and assistance.

The French ministers have returned an answer to the representation of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, in which the latter complained of the progress of the system of revolution in the Belgau, Upper Baaden, &c. In this they say expressly that their government is very far from encouraging such practices, and declare in its name that all the judicatures have orders to proceed with rigour against the propagators of these doctrines, in case they are delivered over to them by the German magistrates. All their emissaries detected in Alsace will likewise be delivered up.

February 4.

In the sitting of the deputation of the Empire on the 6th, the note of the French ministers of the 2d of February, was taken into farther consideration. After mature deliberation of the contents, it was resolved to return an answer to the following purport, which has already been delivered.

In this answer it was represented to the French ministers, that "the negociations for peace could be forwarded by nothing more than by enabling the deputation to perceive at once, and in a perfectly connected manner, what the French Republic required of the German Empire as a sacrifice, at the termination of this unfortunate war, and what it meant to propose as the conditions of peace. Should an equitable and satisfactory proposition be made on the part of the Republic, the deputation would thereby be enabled to answer in such a manner as must afford the best founded hope of a speedy conclusion of the negociation. On this account, an answer, relative to the acceptance of the conditions proposed as the basis of peace, has not yet been returned. In the mean time, it will be considered as the first proof of the peaceable dispositions of the French Republic, should it withdraw its troops from the right bank of the Rhine, and relieve the countries which have suffered so severely.

The answer which the French ministers shall return to this note, will be of considerable importance with respect to the progress of the negociation.

The Austrian plenipotentiaries have declared that they have no instructions relative to the question of the boundary of the Rhine. It is said, however, that this demand of the French ministers were not expected at Vienna.

The greater part of the Envoys from Swisserland are returning, Emigrants from Berne are already in Suabia, and the project of forming all Swisserland into one indivisible Republic daily gains ground.

GLASGOW, March 3.

Paris papers to the 24th ult. were received on Wednesday morning. We are prevented at present from giving the particulars of the intelligence which they contain, by the great pressure of more temporary matter. Buonaparte, it is said, in some of these papers has returned to Paris, in others, that he has gone to Rastadt. The Executive Directory have addressed a message to the Council of Five Hundred, informing them, that the troops of the Republic were in possession of the Castle of Angelo; and of the capital of Rome; of the capital of that government "incorrigible "in its perversity, and furious in its hatred "to the revolution and the French Republic."

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. and Miss Hardinge's Night.
THIS EVENING, April 20,
Will be presented, a celebrated COMEDY, (not performed these two years) called
THE WEST INDIAN.
Stockwell, mr Warren; Belcour, mr Bernard; captain Dudley, mr Fennell; Charles Dudley, mr Marshall; major O'Flaherty, mr Hardinge; Stukely, mr Warrell, jun; Fulmer, mr Harwood; Varland, mr Francis; Sailor, mr Blissett.
Lady Rusport, mrs L'Estrange; Charlotte Rusport, mrs Marshall; Louisa Dudley, mrs Hardinge; mrs Fulmer, mrs Francis; Lucy, miss Milbourne.
(Positively for that night only)
Mr. Byrne (in the character of FAME) will FLY from the back of the Gallery to the further end of the stage, through a Blazing Sun.
After which, a new Scotch Pantomimical Ballet (composed by Mr. Byrne), called
HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.
To which will be added, a MUSICAL ROMANCE, in three acts, called
THE PRISONER.
[*As performing at the Theatre Drury Lane, London, with the greatest applause.*]
Marcos, (the Prisoner) mr Marshall; Bernard; mr Fox; Pasqual, mr Darley; Roberto, mr Blissett; Lewis, mr Harwood; Narcisso, master Warrell.
Clara, mrs Warrell; Theresa miss Milbourne; Nina, mrs Marshall; Juliana, miss Hardinge.
(*With new Scenery and Decorations.*)
Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Hardinge, No. 163, Arch-Street
☞ On Saturday, the favorite Tragedy of ISABELLA——with a celebrated COMIC OPERA, (never performed here) called, MARIAN—For the benefit of Mr. DARLEY.
*** Mrs. WARRELL's Night will be on Monday next.

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HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
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A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
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(*Price three sixteenths of a dollar*)
Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation--Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and infamy, no free nation has ever before endured them."

To be Let,
(And immediate possession given)
A Pleasant Country Seat, on the Germantown road, five miles and a quarter from the City. Enquire at No. 39 Pine-street.
april 17, 2awtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *April* 20.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States, went into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes; when the motion to strike out the fourth section coming again under consideration, it was struck out almost by common consent. The fifth, sixth and seventh sections, all which related to the employment of the vessels as convoys, were also struck out—one part of the House not thinking it necessary to direct the President how the vessels should be employed, and another being against their being employed as convoys altogether. A motion was then made by Mr. S. SMITH, and carried 49 to 27, for striking out sixteen vessels and inserting twelve. Mr. GALLATIN then made a motion to amend the first section, by adding the following words, "provided they (the vessels) shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any foreign port or place," which he supported by a speech of considerable length. The committee rose without taking a question.

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The ship India Packet, is arrived at Boston from Canton.

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A letter was received yesterday from Norfolk, which contained the following intelligence:—A ship from England, in a short passage, has just gone by on her way to Baltimore,—she brings information of the American Envoys having arrived in London from Paris.

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The Mail from Boston now arrives in four days—We received papers from thence of Monday the 16th instant this day.

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Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 16

"The publication of the Instructions to our Envoys in France, and their account of proceedings, seem to unite all classes of people in the approbation of the moderate, yet firm tone taken by our Executive; and I cannot but flatter my self that, in case an open rupture should follow, we shall find the American people far more united, than many circumstances of late have indicated. The clamorous and unprincipled part of the community, will now hold their tongues; and many who were only in an error through ignorance, will now join heart and hand in repelling an enemy. May Heaven avert so great a calamity as war, is nevertheless, the prayer of yours, &c."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated April 12.

"We have seen the proceedings of Congress as low down as their request of the President's instructions to our Envoys, and of their communications to him, with which request we find he has readily complied. I am very much pleased at this circumstance, as letters had been written to some people in this part of the country, in which it is asserted, that the President was afraid to make these communications, knowing they would criminate him. The illiberal sentiments of these writers will be exposed, and much clamour will be silenced—indeed I think the President's conduct on this occasion will produce the happiest effects. I consider the present call for papers as very different from that made, when the British treaty was under discussion. Then the act was completed by the constitutional powers—now Congress is to take most important measures, made necessary in consequence of the failure of negociations, and communications made to the President. The proceedings of Congress subsequent to the receipt of these papers we shall look for with impatience."

Quere—If the resolutions, memorials &c lately presented to Congress from various parts of the Union may not have been in a considerable degree, the result of letters such as are mentioned in the above extract, and of which we have seen one specimen lately published in this city?

Quere—If France enumerated such letters among *the means*, which she alledged *she possessed in our country, as sufficient to enable her with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negociations on the federalists?*

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MR. FENNO,

For a few days after the President's instructions to our Envoys sent to France, and their dispatches to him, were published, the astonishment and horror every where excited and expressed, struck so forcibly our Jacobins, that a universal silence prevailed among them; and many good men, candid and honorable themselves, expressed their hopes, that the means of conviction would produce a reformation—Hopes alas, premature and ill-founded! These disorganizers, so long indebted to the patience and forbearance of their country, demonstrates how well they deserve the confidence of their masters in France, to distract our councils and to divide our people. In that detestable sink of pollution, Bache's paper, the thermometer of the faction, we already see apologies for French enormities, corruptions and profligacy. And will you, citizens of America again be deluded? impossible.

The rulers of France, unrestrained by any consideration of morality or religion.—Under the hypocritical pretence of establishing liberty and equality, have by plunder, assassination and murder, founded a military despotism, surpassing in enormous atrocity, infinitely, all preceding tyrannies. This effect, a dreadful lesson to mankind, is not, perhaps, to be deplored, as it respects the wretched victims now groaning under the cruel lash, who were the willing instruments of fabricating this engine of torture. This, it might reasonably have been hoped, would have deterred, every American mind, from wishing a fraternal union, with such a detestable monster. But this is not all.—France has carried destruction and ruin to every country to which she could extend delusion; and extensive, indeed, has been this delusion. Holland, Venice, Genoa, Geneva, what alas have ye got in exchange for liberty, safety and independence, but murder, pillage, sacrilege, and a source of desolation, surpassing all these, modern philosophy, or in other, words atheism? And Switzerland, too, for centuries the abode of peace, happiness, virtue and religion—Switzerland the pride and the boast of the friends of republicanism, is, from the same cause, rushing to ruin. With all these things passing before us, the leaders of a faction have dared to insult our understanding and our virtue, by proposing the French revolution as a model for imitation, and urging a close union with its authors.

One half of the deformities of this picture are not yet exhibited. From the commencement of their revolution, the French have practised against us a catalogue of unpardonable crimes. They have endeavoured to seduce us into war—they have charged us with the base crime of national ingratitude—they have, with diabolical malignity slandered those distinguished characters which are the glory of our country—they have obtained our property under solemn promises of payment, and when they, becoming bankrupts in credit, are no longer able to procure it by those means, with the impudence of lawless robbers, they seize it without the pretence of right; nay more, against the solemn stipulations of national contract; and instead of apologizing for those outrages, they refuse to hear our complaints; return studied scorn for our remonstrances, and treat with contempt the honourable messengers of peace and conciliation. They do more—they demand *our* money as a satisfaction for *their* plunder, and the wages of *iniquity* as the price of *friendship*. And to conclude the climax of impudence they tell us that resistance is not in our power. That we are divided, and that they have the means and the "skill" to prevent our making one generous effort for independence. Shall we verify their arrogant predictions?

The first attempt to exhibit their skill is displayed by their creature Bache. He has undertaken to prove that Talleyrand, the French minister of Foreign Affairs was not authorized by his government, to make the corrupt proposals which he did make to our ministers. Let this for a moment be admitted; and what, then, is the inference to be drawn? Surely he wishes to infer that to every thing else we are tamely to submit—that all things else are to go for nothing—where then is national pride, where a regard for national interests? Are we when unjustly chastised patiently to endure, and thus to provoke further aggressions? Shall we thus dastardly surrender our national independence, the honour of our country, and the interests and property of our citizens? Shall we without one manly effort permit the American name, lately the most fair and honoured on earth, to be vilely tarnished? Forbid it gracious Heaven.

But is there no evidence that Talleyrand acted by the direction of his government? Permit me to ask, whether it be possible to suppose that he would thus have put his fame, his property, his life in the power of our ministers? For if unauthorised his ruin must have been the inevitable consequence of a disclosure. Again, when Mr. Jay was sent to England, had a similar proposition been made by lord Grenville, would a man in America have had the shameless effrontery to make such a quibbling excuse? If any wretch had done it, he would have been viewed with abhorrence and detestation.

I may hereafter offer you some further observations on this subject. In the mean time let me warn the desperadoes of faction at least to temper their temerity, and not to trust, too much, to the unexampled patience of the American character. Vengeance will not always sleep. Our evils all result from treason, and traitors cannot always be safe. Our country would now have been wholly unassailed by the French, had they not been induced by the outrageous conduct of the opposition. This opposition, therefore, is responsible to God and their country for all the evils we have or may yet experience.

A. Z.

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MR. FENNO,

For want of better employment, I have been dipping into that Farrago of Callender, which he dignifies with the title of Sketches of the History of America. Like his "Political Progress" it may be said to contain, "the most astonishing concentration of abuse" against the administration of this country, that is any where to be met with; and cannot fail to give a very advantageous idea of the honesty and modest merit of the author. But however the work may be relished by its supporters, for myself I must say, that I met with nothing like truth in it, until I had waded into the subject of Banks, and the pernicious effects of the excess of Bank paper. Here indeed he deviates into *some* just observations, but even then, it is with a wicked intention. With a mischievous design, of throwing the blame on the federalists, when it more justly belongs to the opposite party. With respect to the establishment of the Bank of the United States, as an abstract proposition, I should say I disapproved of it; though the evil of an excess of circulating medium, was then little felt. But when viewed as an aid to the Federal Government, which was, and still is assailed by a formidable opposition, I pronounce it a wise and salutary measure. Not so, with respect to the Bank of Pennsylvania. If the country was really suffering, as I believe it was, from a superabundance of paper currency, the institution of the latter was vastly more mischievous than that of the former. The evil (if existing) was at this time more apparent, and much encreased by similar establishments in different parts of the union; and the state of Pennsylvania was without the plea of needing support; unless indeed the anti-federal promoters of the scheme, thought it wanted support against the general government, or rather the means of *stopping its wheels*.—And this in fact, I have always considered as the real ground of the establishment. Citizens Gallatin and Swanwick, if I mistake not, were the principal agents in the business, so it is but just, that they should have its odium. The historian indeed helps them out, at the expence of their sagacity.—"They did not foresee its consequences to the public at large." But then he makes them ample amends by observing, that "its operations tended to weaken the vortex of influence, which ten millions of capital gave to the Bank of the United States"

The impartial historian soon after betrays a total ignorance of the conduct and composition of his party, when he so feelingly complains of the oppressive superiority of the American landed interest. Simply to judge from the clamor of the patriots, against the excise, and every species of indirect taxation, there appears to be some ground for the inference, upon the supposition that they want any taxes at all. But to a land tax (on honest motives) they are equally opposed. As being more generally felt, and therefore more likely to excite disaffection, to the government they prefer it, and their clumsy advocate has altogether misconceived their meaning. Had he possessed but a common share of discernment, he might have known better For shame, you historical sketcher! Do you not perceive that citizen Giles is ycleped Farmer Giles, by way of eminence? And that all his patriotic colleagues are Farmers? Are not the *Republican* members of the Pennsylvania delegation, Farmers to a man? Honest Farmers, words eternally coupled together in this country, forming a complex idea inseparable as Hercules and his shirt, and as much one and indivisible, as the immaculate and all subduing republic. For confusion's sake, take better heed, or your employers will discard you. It is true I believe, that in Scotland, and most other landed countries, the landed interest forms the aristocracy, but here, at least in Pennsylvania, the Amor Patriæ leads them to disorganize. Yes, through the effervescence of patriotism, to disorganize. Therefore look to't.

But though the historian has made a trip or two, it must be allowed, that in general, he is strictly au Pas, and preserves the bold and manly features of the jacobin school. Morality and justice never enter into his plans of policy. Expediency with him, is all in all, and though he sometimes bears us down with the *unquestionable* superiority of republican virtue, yet I believe it will be found, that he rests his argument for French fraternity, principally on the idea of their power. In the same spirit of jacobin energy, he laughs at the puny policy of bribing the Indians into peace and good neighborhood. No says he, in the true stile of a Carrier, offer a reward for their scalps, and the work of extermination is quickly and cheaply atchieved. To Noyades and republican marriages, the transition is easy, the Delaware is as convenient as the Loire for the purpose, and a Caledonian Executioner as good as a French one.

It is highly probable, that this expatriated Scot, this fugitive from the pillory, "if better he belong not to the" gibbet, has fixed his residence in Pennsylvania from a very natural predilection, for the mildness of her penal code. But let the miscreant reflect, that if war is really approaching, "if Jourdan should disembark from New-Castle," which he supposes in a stile of exultation, let him reflect, that the conduct of traitors will then be closely scrutinized.—That in this case, his worthless carcase may be destined to swell the measure of Federal despotism, as that government has not yet evinced its philanthropy, by the abolition of the gallows.

Is it not monstrous that such infamous revilers should meet with encouragement? I anticipate the reply. Have you not your Porcupine? I entreat the pardon of a virtuous man, for one moment contrasting him with such a knave. I say a virtuous man, as no other could discover that noble indignation at vice that glows through all his productions. That he lashes with severity, must be granted, and that he sometimes makes freer with the cant of Republicanism, than a partiality for that system may approve; yet his censures breathe the honest warmth of a satirist, instead of the base and rancorous malignity of an unprincipled calumniator. Gentlemen from an elevated situation, may hurl Billingsgate at their inferiors, and evince their sans culottism by the elegance of their invectives, they may call rogue and scoundrel, and because they are malignant, may fancy they are severe.—But candid men will so far avail themselves of the blessing of equality, as calmly to enquire, whether the flaming patriot in Congress, or the despised British subject has the juster claim to the opprobrious appellation.

If this Callender may be supposed to speak the sentiments of the faction, they are now rejoicing in the prospect of the difficulties, if not of the subjugation, of their country. For this wretch has the effrontery to say with an air of satisfaction, that "Mr. Adams may yet hear of a speech from Barras that shall make both him and Congress tremble."

Could a spark of generosity be looked for in minds which seem bent on self degradation, one might be tempted to set before them the example of lord Chatham. While measures were carrying on against the colonies, that nobleman, it is well known, was one of their most strenuous advocates. He even went so far as to say that "he rejoiced that America had resisted," and yet when independence was declared, he immediately gave up his opposition, and joined the ministry in their measures for reducing her to submission. However unpalatable this might have been to the Americans, they could not but respect the patriotism of this illustrious statesman.

But this is a flight far above the wing that has been steeped in the debasing filth of jacobinism. In that sink of corruption from whence have issued crimes, compared with which the enormities of past ages sink into mere peccadillos, and but for which, we could have had no idea of the hellish depravity of our nature.

But Mr. Adams will not *retire from office*, ye ghastly grinners at the triumphant villainy of the day! Nor were it in his power, would he retract his steps, to place them in your imagined safer path of baseness and prostitution. He will proceed as he has begun, and he will be supported too, by all that deserve the name of Americans. By those who know how to estimate the blessings of true liberty, and good government, and who unsubdued by the alarming success of vice and impiety, still place their reliance on a final destribution of eternal justice. By those, who would rather perish in a good cause, than triumph in a bad one; and who in a choice of honor or infamy, disdain to ask,

> An noceat vis ulla bono, fortunaque perdat
> Opposita virtute minans, laudandaque velle
> Sit satis, et nunquam succesu crescat honestum?
>
> *Lucan.*

A FEDERALIST.

—

Extract of a letter from Charleston S. Carolina.

"General Pinckney writes, to his friend colonel Rutledge, under date of 25th Jan. "There is not the least probability of an accommodation with this government; we sue in vain to be heard, and shall there are very shortly depart. You shall immediately be informed what our destination is; in the mean time take care of your coasts, *guard against emissaries*, and prepare for every event."

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The Crescent frigate, says the Massachusetts Mercury, arrived at Algiers in 29 days, and that the Dey wrs much pleased with her.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 12.

Capt. Parsons, arrived here on Tuesday evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, corroborates the intelligence brought by capt Roundey, of the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz; and adds, that after chasing the small squadron of English ships, stationed off that place, several leagues from shore, observing the other division of the British fleet to have left Lisbon, with a prospect of their forming a junction, came about, and returned to Cadiz harbour. Earl St. Vincents then renewed his moorings in Lisbon, leaving a small force at the mouth of Cadiz, to watch the motions of the enemy.

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NEW-YORK, April 19.

The Amsterdam Packet, capt. Crockat, is advertised to sail the 10th March, and the Caledonia, Sands, the 25th, both from Glasgow for New-York—the latter arrived there in 27 days from this port.

Capt. Sands, Feb. 27, spoke the ship Minerva, Coffin, from this port for Dublin.

The Lighthorse, Gibson, from Baltimore to Amsterdam, has been taken by the French re-taken by the Anson frigate and bronght into Plymouth.

The Fanny and Betsey, Shucklock, [American] from Virginia to Cowes, is taken by the French, and carried into Painpole, near Morlaix.

DUTCH PRIZE MONEY.

Account of the Dutch Prizes, &c.

The ships	£.126,000	Admi. or Adm.	1–8
The guns	100,000	Captains	2–8
Gunpowder	5,000	Lieutenant	1–8
Iron ballast	5,000	Warrant officers	1–8
Head money	15,000	Petty officers	1–8
		Crew	2–8

£.161 000

Capt. Stopford of his majesty's ship Phaeton, in his official letter of the 21st February announces the capture of the French ship pr. La Legare; and, the recapture of the ship Eliza from Boston to Amsterdam.

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PARIS, February 24.

By a letter from Brussels, of the 3d Ventose (Feb. 21) we are informed that Buonaparte was accompanied there by General Clark and two other general officers. He arrived incognito at the Hotel d'Angleterre. On the 18th Feb. he left that place, and it was reported was to proceed to Rastadt.

The criminal department of la Seine lately condemed to death, at one time, twety two persons, convicted of highway robbery.

General Buonaparte arrived here the day before yesterday, after having passed over all the coast from Bologne to Antwerp.

Gen. Massena has gone to Rome, with the title of commander in chief of the Roman armies.

We hear from Havre, within these four days that the British appeared to examine the Bay very attentively. A ship of the line and several frigates came very near, and even dropped their anchors.

Twenty two millions have been sent from the treasury to pay the arrears due to the troops and sailors destined for the invasion of Britain, and to continue the preparations which are going on in different ports. This irresistible argument must prove to all the incredulous, that our government is firmly resolved to send Mr. Pitt a numerous deputation. Almost every Frenchman is ambitious of being admitted into it—so much, in this country, do we esteem this great man.

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DUBLIN, March 2.

The Earl of Moira sailed for England on Monday last.

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BELFAST, March 5.

The subscriptions at Dublin, on Saturday, amounted to nearly 80,000l. of this about 30,000 is per ann. a sum very great indeed considering the few days that have elapsed since the subscription commenced.

The subscription at Cork exceeded, on Thursday, 9000l.

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[*The Articles which follow, we copy from the London Star, of the 6th ultimo.*

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the Redacteur, and all the other papers, contain the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY.

—

ROME IS FREE!

The people have resumed their rights of sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence—by giving to themselves the government of ancient Rome, and by constituting the Roman republic.

The following are some of the details respecting this memorable event: On the 17th Pluviose (Feb. 15) the people repaired in great crowds to the place Campa Varino. It was there that with shouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman republic was resuscitated by an act signed by several thousands of the citizens. The tree of liberty was afterwards planted before the capitol, and in several of the public places. At noon a deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman republic, went to find the general in chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and presented to him the wishes of the Roman people, and also their provisional government. The commander in chief, after having received the deputation, proceeded immediately to the capitol. He arrived there, preceded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his etat-major, with one hundred horsemen from every regiment of cavalry The procession passed through the city, in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

The general pronounced, at the capitol, the following discourse:

"Manes of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus, of Cicero, and of Hortensius! Receive the homage of free Frenchmen, in that capitol where you have so often defended the rights of the people, and reflected a lustre on the Roman Republic! The descendants of the Gauls enter this august place, bearing the olive of peace in their hands, to re-establish the altars of liberty, erected by the first of the Brutus's. And you, Roman people! who are about to resume your legitimate right, recollect the blood which runs in your veins—regard the monuments of glory by which you are surrounded—rescue your ancient grandeur, and the virtues of your ancestors."

The procession afterwards moved onward amidst repeated acclamations of "success to Liberty!—Long live the French and Roman Republics!"—made the tour of the place, and passed again through the city to return to camp, accompanied every where with cries of joy and gratitude. In fine, the revolution is effected in Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the capitol. Five Consuls are there invested with the executive power. The other members of the provisional government are installed in the place of the papal government. Persons and property are every where respected, and every where they, bless the prudent demeanor of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which general Berthier informs the directory of this new success:

"Head quarters at the Capitol, 27 Pluviose, Feb. 15.

"Citizens Directors—The French army has been at the Capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times of Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which had been usurped from them—have demanded from me the protection of the French Republic—and Rome is free Health and respect!

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Note—An Officer is expected to bring more ample details

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GRAVESEND, March 5,

Sailed, the Herald, Davis, and Galen, Mackay, for Boston; Helen Paterson, for Virginia; Walpole Butler, for India: and Farnhall, Chapman, for Dublin.

Arrived—Atlantic, Brown, from New-York, and Sarah, Jones, from London, at Dublin: the Jackson, Ray, from St. Vincent's at Virginia; the Peggy, Watson, from New-York; Two Sisters, Greg; and Loyal Oak,——, from Lisbon at Cork; the Caledonia, Sands from New-York, at Clyde.

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PARIS, March 2.

The æra so long looked for and which has for ages been the subject of the prayers of all Protestants, has at last arrived—the destruction of the Papal tyranny—an event that will be followed by the fall of all simi'ar usurpations over the consciences of men, wherever they may be found.—The arrival of the French troops at Rome has been signalized by the overthrow of the feeble Government of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic.—Five Consuls have been appointed as the Executive Power, and the other members of the Provisional Government have been installed in the Papal Palace.—Perhaps the enthusiasm which the Revolution must excite upon the sacred soil of ancient liberty, will distinguish the institutions of the revived Roman Republic with the names and offices which flourished in its better days. Instead of Primary Assemblies we shall probably hear of the Comitia, and Consuls instead of an Executive Directory The modern Romans may thus establish *eadem magistratuum vocabula*, but it remains to be seen with what spirit the Roman institutions are supported, and with what dignity the men who have so recently escaped from the ecclesiastical yoke will maintain the liberty they have reclaimed.

A considerable body of French troops, consisting both of calvary and infantry, were daily expened at Rotterdam, and were partly to be quartered upon the inhabitants. Various conjectures were made respecting the ultimate destination of these troops.—The Government gives out, that they are only to stay at Rotterdam a few days, and then to march towards the coast, as a part of the army of England; the Stadtholder's party is apprehensive they are intended to strengthen the hands of the Government, in order to execute some violent measures.

The Batavian Directory having sent a message to the Constituent Assembly, that all the citizens hitherto nominated for the places of ministers, had refused the appointment, the assembly passed a decree, purporting, "that all those who refuse places for which they are appointed, shall lose the rights of citizens, and that it shall be lawful to banish them the country." In the sitting of the 19th ult. the assembly referred to the existing committee a note of the French minister Charles Delacroix, demanding, that the decree prohibiting the importation of all sorts of English merchandize, be rigorously maintained and executed.

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BREST, Feb. 19.

There are at this moment building at Rochefort eleven 74 gun ships; to complete which every exertion is now making. They will soon be ready for launching.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Apply, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

John Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water Street, South.

april 20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervifors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

☞ The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs,—are requeſted to attend an Anniverſary Meeting of the ſaid Society, at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEO. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

*** Dinner to be on the table preciſely at four o'clock. cot23d april 14

PROPOSAL,
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I publiſhed laſt autumn, led me to an inveſtigation of the origin and phenomena of peſtilential diſeaſes in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the proſecution of the ſubject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the hiſtory of ſuch diſeaſes as far as the records of hiſtory extend. For this purpoſe, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boſton, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illuſtrate the ſubject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the propoſed work.

The facts collected will enable me to demonſtrate that many of the common ideas reſpecting peſtilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in conſequence of medical writers conſidering an epidemic diſeaſe as a detached or iſolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are ſurpriſing to myſelf, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing ſubject, as well as on natural philoſophy.

The propoſed work will make a full ſized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at leſs than two dollars, bound, with the uſual allowance to book-ſellers. As the compilation will coſt not only great labor, but conſiderable expence, no more copies will be printed than to ſupply ſubſcribers. The book will be ready for ſubſcribers early in the coming ſummer, and the holders of propoſals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-ſtreet, by the firſt of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-ſellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boſton, Baltimore and Charleſton.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, *Cheſnut Street,*
A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.
april 9 dtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12*th*, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order ſouth of High-ſtreet, pleaſe apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-ſtreets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and north of High ſtreet, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30*th*. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervifors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Quatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

march 27. 2awtr15ly

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut ſtreet.
February 2. codtf

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

on the 14th inſt. two indented Iriſh Servant Men Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robuſt, ſtout, and well made, ſhort black hair, remarkable for a ſcar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my ſervice Jeffry Corbet, about the ſame age and height, but of a milder diſpoſition, and more ſlender make, ſhort brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarſe brown linen, check and brown linen ſhirts, grey yarn ſtockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowſers, and ruſſett leather ſhoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of ſeafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming buſineſs; no doubt will have forged paſſes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the poſt road to Philapelphia, I purchaſed them the laſt fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for ſecuring them ſo that I get them, and will pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, or if ſeparated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—march 7.
March 14. 3aw3w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—cotf

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday, the 7th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid 7th day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.
April 7 3aw

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed preſbyterian miniſters and the poor and diſtreſſed widows and children of preſbyterian miniſters," that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the ſecond preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
April 7. tawt16m

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, are to meet on the ſeventh day of next Month, being the ſecond day of the week, at the ſaid Hoſpital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*
april 7 dtE

Valuable Stands for Buſineſs.

FOR SALE—by the Subſcriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other ſeventeen feet, more or leſs, on the ſaid ſtreet, and both extending, the ſame breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or leſs, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Cheſnut-ſtreet, two two-ſtory

BRICK HOUSES
(Numbers 80 and 82).

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-ſtory

Brick Houſe and Kitchen,

Almoſt new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on ſaid alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

The three Houſes will be ſold ſeparately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.
No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or at the Library.
march 23. ¶ef18w

A Houſe and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet thirty four feet, and extending in depth eaſtward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which conſiſt of a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, with two rooms about ſeventeen or eighteen feet ſquare each, and a paſſage eight or ten feet wide on the firſt floor; three rooms with a paſſage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is uſed as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above ſtairs with the paſſage of the houſe: A brick ſmoke houſe, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The Houſe is in every reſpect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good ſituation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the ſign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reaſonable. Apply to Daniel Miſflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the ſubſcriber, No 60, North Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.
march 27. tus4w

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Wareman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Caſes.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.
march 19 mw&ftf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, *from* JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.
March 15. d6t

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.

MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by

John Craig,
march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

JUST RECEIVED.

And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,
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